

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1952 EDITION

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

FEB 15 1952

U. S. Department of Agriculture

FRUIT & GRAPE

Varieties
of

GROWING



QUALITY

(TM Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



COPYRIGHT 1950
STIBLING'S NURSERIES

Stribling's NURSERIES

FRUIT TREES
SHADE TREES
FLOWERING TREES
GRAPE VINES
FIELD & CONTAINER
GROWN ORNAMENTALS
ROSES, BULBS
GARDEN SUPPLIES

OWNED AND OPERATED BY T. B. STRIBLING, JR.
OFFICE AND SALES YARD ON HIGHWAY 99 NORTH AT BEAR CREEK BRIDGE
GROWING GROUNDS AND EXPERIMENTAL ORCHARDS IN MERCED COUNTY

TELEPHONE 86
P. O. BOX 793
MERCED, CALIFORNIA

October 1st, 1951

Dear Friend and Customer:

It is with pride that we send you our 1951 descriptive bulletin "Fruit and Grape Varieties of Growing Quality." We are sure you will find our descriptive bulletin helpful and our variety listings and prices worthy of your serious consideration. You'll find it covers nearly all of California's leading varieties, and, what's more, they're available on standard and resistant rootstocks.

As you will note on the map on the back of this descriptive bulletin, our growing grounds are located within a ten mile radius of our main sales yard and office, thus allowing prompt shipment of orders. We have our own fleet of trucks for delivery to nearby points, and we have available the shipping facilities of Valley Motors, Pacific Motor Transport, Western Truck Lines, Southern Pacific Railroad, Santa Fe Railroad, Railway Express and United Air Lines, Air Freight; therefore, we can ship your order, carefully packed, to arrive at the proper time. Shipping and delivery dates extend from late December through March.


The trees and vines we sell are backed by forty-one years of growing experience. Our stock is of consistently high quality. Our full efforts are to produce "Growing Quality" nursery stock and to this end we are constantly improving our growing technique. Investigate and see for yourself the extra value in "Growing Quality" trees and vines. You are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries and Growing Grounds.

Yours for Growing Quality,

Willis A. Stribling

STRIBLING'S NURSERIES



GROWING  QUALITY

TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.





S-37* ROOTSTOCK

(Plant Patent No. 904, *Trade Mark)

A Valuable Resistant Peach Rootstock

Resistant to Soil Nematodes

ECONOMIC VALUE

S-37 is a seedling rootstock for drupe fruits proven for more than nine years to be consistently more resistant to Nematode than any of the other standard resistant peach rootstock varieties, including Shalil, Yunnan and Bokhara. Standard varieties budded on S-37 stock produce trees far more vigorous than those budded on Shalil, Yunnan, Bokhara, etc., and most important of all, this vigorous growth is **consistently uniform** throughout the orchards where Nematode exists. S-37 has been widely distributed, tested and acclaimed! State experimental stations in California, Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia have tested it and found it far more resistant than the others. A multitude of leading fruit growers, pomologists, plant pathologists, nurserymen, horticulturists, agricultural commissioners and farm advisors throughout California have testified as to its superior resistant qualities under actual orchard conditions. These tests have proven that S-37 will thrive on all types of soil, both sandy and heavy loam, and will produce commercial fruit wherever peaches can be grown. It is predicted that S-37 will soon replace all of the other resistant Peach rootstock in use.

ORIGIN OF S-37 ROOTSTOCK

In 1935 an experimental plot of three thousands seedlings of the ornamental flowering peach, *Prunus persica* var., in ten mixed color varieties, were planted in Stribling's Nurseries Experimental Grounds at Atwater, California. This plot was set out primarily to discover some possible control for Crown Gall. The sandy soil in the plot was heavily infested with Nematode. In the course of the experiments, several of the three thousand flowering peach seedlings seemed to show marked vigor in growth. These few vigorous seedlings were seed sports—natural variations off of the parent plant with certain new and unique characteristics. The unique characteristic in this case was an apparent marked resistance to the Nematode in the soil.

The next step was to see if this resistance could be propagated and used on a commercial scale. Buds were taken from the selected few seedlings found most resistant and a seed orchard was set out to reproduce the seeds. The seedlings thus asexually reproduced were also found to be very resistant to Nematode, and successive generations were as well. The remarkable discovery was, that although there is naturally a lot of variation in propagation by seeds, these seedlings were uniformly and consistently resistant to Nematode and also to Crown Gall. Further seedlings were made, and the best was S-37, S-37 being the code number used in the experimental plot. A large budded seed orchard of S-37 was then set out and it now produces all of the S-37 seeds used throughout the country.

AVAILABILITY

Production of S-37 rootstock has advanced on such a wide scale that it now is available in any quantity in most nurseries throughout the State of California in June budded varieties, or, in special cases, as seedling understock. Current prices will be gladly quoted on request. Advance orders on some of the budded varieties are your assurance of completely filled needs. At present five grower nurseries are licensed to grow S-37 rootstock and all nurseries can obtain trees from Stribling's Nurseries, or their licensed growers. For 1951-1952 season a complete variety listing will be available in both June Bud and Yearling trees.

RESTRICTIONS

The S-37 Peach Rootstock is protected by United States Patent No. 904, issued the sixth day of December 1949. This patent insures the genuine strain of S-37 Peach Rootstock and governs its reproduction. Stribling's Nurseries is the sole source of supply of S-37 seeds and seedlings. It is illegal to directly or indirectly dispose of any S-37 seedlings or bud wood of S-37 Seedlings, or to permit its use, for the commercial or home propagation of trees, or for top working of any established trees without a written agreement with Stribling's Nurseries.

KNOW YOUR ROOTSTOCK REQUIREMENTS BEFORE YOU PLANT

ALMONDS

(PLANTING DISTANCE 22 TO 30 FEET)

* For Pollination Plant With.

(Blooming time irregular, dates only for comparison)

DRAKE—Firm medium hard shell, round, a good pollinizer, prolific and blooms in Mid-Season. *Mission and Nonpareil.

JORDANOLO—Elongated soft shelled almond with smooth full kernels. Very early bloomer. Tree is a heavy regular bearer. *Ne Plus and Peerless.

MISSION—(Texas) Medium sized, hard shelled nut, white in color, the kernel is short, plump and very sweet. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil. A late bloomer. Ripens late. *Drake and Nonpareil.

NE PLUS—Large, long and narrow in shape and has soft shell. The kernel is very large and sweet. Blooms early, about mid February. *Jordanolo and Nonpareil.

NONPAREIL—Thin shell, broad flat kernel. California's leading almond; adapted to most localities. Fairly regular bearer. Blooms in Midseason. *Texas and Ne Plus.

PEERLESS—Medium sized hard shelled nut of good quality. Matures early. Blooms in Midseason. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil. *Drake and Nonpareil.

APRICOTS

(PLANTING DISTANCE 22 TO 30 FEET)

BLLENHEIM—Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow; juicy and fairly vigorous grower and regular bearer. California's leading commercial variety. Late June.

DERBY ROYAL—Similar to Royal but ripens 10 days earlier.

EARLIGOLD—Medium sized fruit; rich golden apricot color; sweet and juicy flesh of good quality; very heavy producer; early June.

MOORPARK—Large highly colored; rich; luscious flavor; brownish red; quite firm. A favorite home canning variety. Late June.

NEW CASTLE—Medium size, round, well shaped, a shade smaller than the Royal and two to three weeks earlier. Early June.

REEVES—(Plant Patent No 693, \$2.00 each)—Large round orange yellow fruits with a delightful rosy blush, very fine full flavored flesh; thoroughly adapted to Southern California climate; an ideal home apricot. Ripens early June.

ROYAL—Skin dull yellow, with orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy; flavor delicious. Equally valuable for canning and drying. Late June.

TILTON—Very large, light orange heart shaped fruit, flesh firm and parts readily from the stone. A heavy bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than other varieties. Early July.

APPLES

(PLANTING DISTANCE 30 TO 35 FEET)

Pollinize for Best Results. (S) Summer Apples (F) Fall Apples (W) Winter Apples

BELLFLOWER (W)—Waxy yellow often with a beautiful pink blush; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; sprightly sub acid. Plant with Pippin for pollination. October to January.

GRAVENSTEIN (S)—Striped red, crispy, juicy; keeps well, good for shipping. Does well in the valley. A cooking and eating apple. Plant with Red June for better pollination. July and August.

JONATHAN (F)—Medium to large, almost round, brilliant red striped with carmine, with crisp white, juicy flesh. October.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN (W)—Large; yellow with brownish red cheeks; firm, crisp and juicy with a very rich flavor. Best winter apple in California. Bears better when planted with Bellflower. December to March.

RED ASTRACHAN (S)—Fruit medium to large; almost round; skin thin, smooth; pale yellow overlaid with light and dark red, splashed with crimson stripes. Flesh white. often tinted red; crisp, tender and juicy. A good home variety. July to August.

RED DELICIOUS (F)—Strong red waxy skin; delicious flavor, large crispy and juicy. One of the finest red apples. Plant with yellow Delicious. October to January.

RED JUNE (S)—Medium size, irregular; deep red; a good early apple, very productive and an early bearer. Pollinizer, white Astrachan. June and July.

WE WILL GROW ANY VARIETY ON ORDER

WHITE ASTRACHAN (S)—Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white with faint streaks of red; good cooking and local market. Bears better when planted with Red June. July to August.

WINESAP (W)—Medium size; oblong; skin tough, smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm and crisp; with a rich high flavor, a productive bearer for dessert and cooking. Plant with Bellflower or Newtown Pippin for better pollinization. November to February

WINTER BANANA (F)—Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with very rich sub acid flavor, tree healthy and vigorous for local planting. For better pollinization plant with other fall apples.

YELLOW DELICIOUS (F)—Large, golden yellow, crisp, firm and delicious. A fine apple for all purposes. Yellow Delicious is a good pollinizer. October to January.

CRAB APPLES

(PLANTING DISTANCE 20 TO 25 FEET)

TRANSCENDENT—A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab; large, yellow with red cheeks, fine for jelly. August to September.

CHERRIES

(PLANTING DISTANCE—SOUR 18 TO 20 FEET, SWEET 22 TO 30 FEET)

* FOR POLLINATION, PLANT WITH.

BING—Large delicious, dark red, with rich, firm, purplish flesh. Excellent for eating, canning and preserves. Pollinizers—*Early Richmond, Black Tartarian or English Morello. Mid June.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Medium size, bright purplish black; thick, juicy, very rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and erect grower; good pollinizer. Early June. * Bing.

EARLY RICHMOND—Red; tart pie cherry; acid, good for cooking. Very productive and early. A good pollinizer for Bing or Royal Ann. (Self-Pollinized).

ENGLISH MORELLO—Late, red tart cherry. Excellent for pies. A good pollinizer for Bing or Royal Ann.

ROYAL ANN—Large, light amber, suffused with red. A favorite for eating, canning and preserves. Turns white when canning. *Early Richmond or English Morello.

FIGS

(PLANTING DISTANCE: MISSION, CALIMYRNA, ADRIATIC 30 TO 40 FEET)
(KADOTA AND BROWN TURKEY 20 TO 24 FEET)

ADRIATIC (White Adriatic)—Tree large and vigorous, very productive fruit, medium size, variable but generally spherical or top shaped, green and have light strawberry pulp.

CALIMYRNA (Lob Injir)—Figs are large, onion-shaped, greenish to lemon yellow and have amber or light strawberry pulp and rich flavor. Requires caprification. California's leading fig.

KADOTA—Medium size and lemon yellow in color, with amber pulp of few seeds. Good for canning. When caprifried the figs are large, green and seedy. This type is good for drying.

MISSION (Black Mission)—Medium to large, pear-shaped, black with purplish bloom; pulp light strawberry color and flavor good. Caprification not desirable. Good for fresh or dried fruit.

TURKEY (Brown Turkey)—Fruit medium to large, bell shaped, purplish black to reddish purple with light strawberry pulp with flat or insipid flavor.

**EACH TREE IS INDIVIDUALLY INSPECTED
AND GRADED BY TRAINED MEN WITH
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.**



CAPRI FIG VARIETIES

(FOR CAPRIFICATION ONLY—FRUIT WORTHLESS)

ROEDING No. 3—Purplish or violet pulp, produces mamme and profichi abundently and the latter are large and readily colonized.

STANFORD—White pulp, a good variety but its profichi is not as readily colonized by the blastophaga.

NECTARINES

(PLANTING DISTANCE 20 TO 25 FEET)

BOSTON—Medium size; deep yellow with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red. Flesh yellow to the pit; sweet though not rich as Freestone. August.

GOLD MINE—Large white red blushed Freestone; Juicy white fleshed with excellent flavor for home use. Early August.

GOWER—Medium round with deep red color; flesh creamy white; reddish pink at pit. Fine freestone for early market. Early July.

QUETTA—Very large, highly colored Clingstone. Flesh firm good for shipping; canning; home table. Excellent flavor. Late July.

JOHN RIVER—Medium to large size, crimson colored on exposed cheek, flesh greenish white. A good quality semi-freestone. Mid-June.

PIONEER (Plant Patent No. 787, \$2.50 Each)—Large highly colored yellow, fleshed clingstone of excellent eating quality. This variety is outstanding for Southern California plantings. It produces a good crop and also has a very ornamental, clear pink flower. July.

STANWICK—Medium, pale green with deep red cheek; a delicious flavored freestone; flesh white and juicy. California's leading variety. Good for drying, canning and shipping. Mid-August.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE WITH FREEDOM

FREEDOM (Patent Pending)—Very large, highly colored Freestone Nectarine, flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, good for shipping, canning and home table, excellent flavor. This new variety is a Le Grand, Kim, Bim Nectarine Cross. It will be introduced in 1953 by Stribling's Nurseries. Watch for its introduction. Ripens late July.

PEACHES

"FREESTONE VARIETIES"

(PLANTING DISTANCE 20 TO 25 FEET)

ALEXANDER—Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh white very juicy and sweet. A good early peach.

BABCOCK—Medium sized red cheeked, white fleshed, freestone. The fruit is sweet, firm and juicy. Good early shipping peach. Early July.

CURRY—Moderate size yellow Freestone; firm flesh-dries satisfactory; a regular, heavy producer. Primarily a dessert and shipping variety. Late August.

C. O. SMITH—Medium, red blushed, white fleshed freestone. Rich flavor and juicy. Good for home orchard. Too soft for shipping. Late July.

CURLEW (Plant Patent No. 651, \$2.00 Each)—Medium, orange-yellow blushed red; flesh yellow, red at the pit; sweet, rich, juicy flavor. A good late peach especially in Southern California. Late September.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Large round yellow freestone, blushed red, ripening 6 days before Elberta. Good for home market. Mid-July.

EARLY ST. JOHN—Medium; orange with deep red cheek. It is very juicy and a good early variety. Late June.

ELBERTA—Large usually elongated; skin golden yellow, flushed with red where exposed to sun; very rich and sweet. California's leading peach for all purposes. Mid-July.

FAY ELBERTA (Gold Medal)—Large elongated yellow fleshed freestone of good color, similar to Elberta but smaller pit and ripens a few days later. Late July.

FLAMINGO (Plant Patent No. 661, \$2.00 Each)—Large plump, yellow globes, heavily marked with red. A firm yellow fleshed freestone. Juicy and of fine eating quality. A variety especially adapted to Southern California planting. August

FLORENCE—Early, red blushed, white, semi-freestone of good flavor for an early variety. Local market and home use. Early June.

PLANT S-37 AMERICA'S FINEST NEMATODE RESISTANT PEACH ROOTSTOCK

GOLD DUST* (Patent Applied For Royalty 25c—A good sized perfect shaped firm yellow fleshed freestone ripening 40 days ahead of Elberta. This variety is highly colored, smooth skinned, almost fuzzless and has a superb, non-acid flavor. It is a vigorous grower and consistent bearer. For a new variety it shows great promise as an early ripening packer and shipper. Early to Mid-June.

BLAZING GOLD* (Patent Applied For) 25c Royalty—An extremely early yellow fleshed freestone with relatively small pit. It has a rich tart acid flavor. The color is exceptional, mottled red over yellow. The skin is almost fuzzless. It is a good packing size and 3 to 5 days earlier than Gold Dust and 35 days earlier than Kim Elberta (July Elberta). It is a vigorous grower and constant bearer. Early market shipper. Early June.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Large, yellow freestone with red tinge. Flesh yellow, juicy, of good eating quality. For home and local use. Early June.

HALE HAVEN—A large size, firm, yellow fleshed with red blushed skin. Fairly firm fleshed and good for nearby shipping. Early July, 4 days after Kim.

INDIAN FREE—Large, red fleshed, good quality peach for home or local market. Ripens after Rio Oso. August

J. H. HALE—Large, round yellow freestone, deep red at stone. Rather tart until fully ripe. Good for shipping and home use. Requires pollination. Late July.

KIM ELBERTA (Early Elberta) (Burbank Elberta)—A very good early type Elberta. Large, elongated yellow freestone. Skin golden yellow flushed red; a good all around peach. Two weeks earlier than Elberta. Early July.

KRUMMELS OCTOBER—Medium to large, red flushed yellow freestone. Flesh a little dry, but good for a very late variety. Early October.

LOVELL—Large, round, yellow freestone; firm; fine grain; a little red at pit. A favorite for canning and drying. Mid-August.

MAYFLOWER—Very early; red blushed; white; semi-freestone. A favorite for early market and home use. Late May.

MEADOW LARK (Patent No. 528, \$2.00 Each)—Medium size yellow semi-freestone with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. A good early yellow freestone; especially in areas with mild winter. Mid June.

MILLER LATE—Large yellow freestone of fair quality. A very late peach for home and near by market. Does best in areas of warm fall weather. Late October.

MUIR—Large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit. California's leading drying peach. Early August.

RIO OSO GEM—Large, red flushed yellow freestone, firm yellow flesh, red at pit. Ripening about 2 weeks after J. H. Hale. Early August.

RED HAVEN—A new early yellow freestone of medium size. Color good; flesh firm; a good shipper. Late June (10 days before Kim Elberta.)

ROBIN (Patent No. 529, \$2.00)—Medium sized; round, white fleshed; semi-freestone; with good red cheek. Fruit firm and smooth (has very little fuzz). Good for home and near by market. A good quality for Southern California. Early June.

RED WING (Patent No. 621, \$2.00)—Large, white fleshed freestone with pronounced red blush; white fleshed; juicy, good eating. Local and near by market. Early July.


SAUCER—Medium size, flat; white freestone with very small stone; fine flavor. A good early freestone for eating or slicing. Early July.

SALWAY—Large, yellow freestone with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, melting and rich. One of the better late varieties. Mid-September.



BERT STRIBLING III, FIELD PRODUCTION MANAGER, PERSONALLY INSPECTS AND SUPERVISES THE GROWING OPERATIONS OF STRIBLING'S NURSERIES. HERE HE INSPECTS A BUNDLE OF YEARLING GOLD DUST PEACH TREES.

Stirling's

GROWING  QUALITY

(T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

 YEARLING FRUIT TREES
ON S-37 ROOTSTOCK.

JUNE BUD FRUIT TREES
AT OUR PLAINSBURG
GROWING GROUNDS.


 GRAPE VINES AT OUR
LA BRENZA GROWING
GROUNDS.

A BLOCK OF FIG TREES
AT OUR HELMER
GROWING GROUNDS.

PLUM TREES ON
MARIANA 2623
ROOT.

FIELD GROWN
ORNAMENTALS.

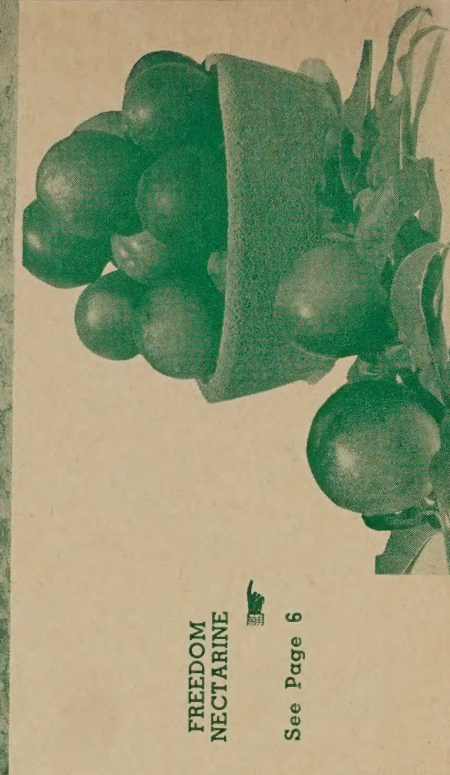
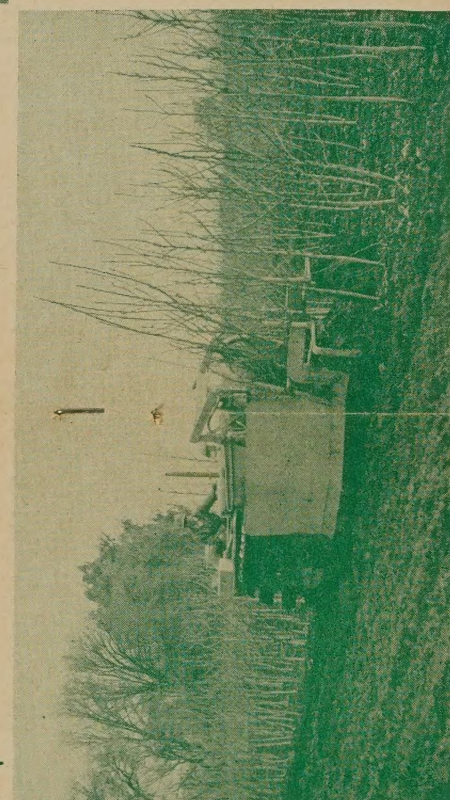
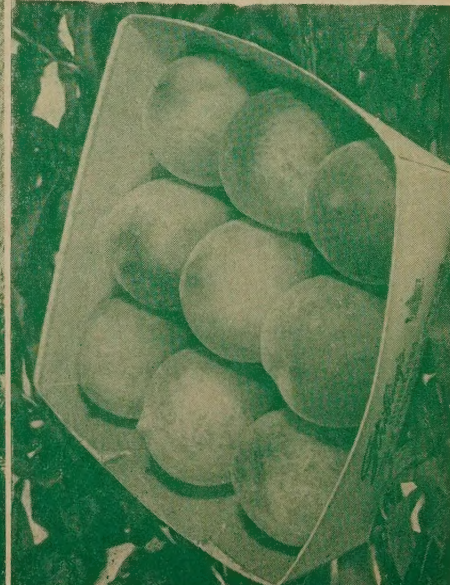
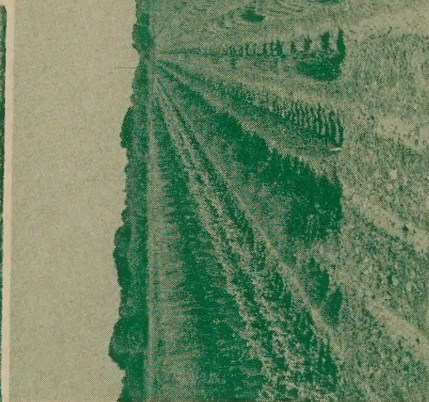
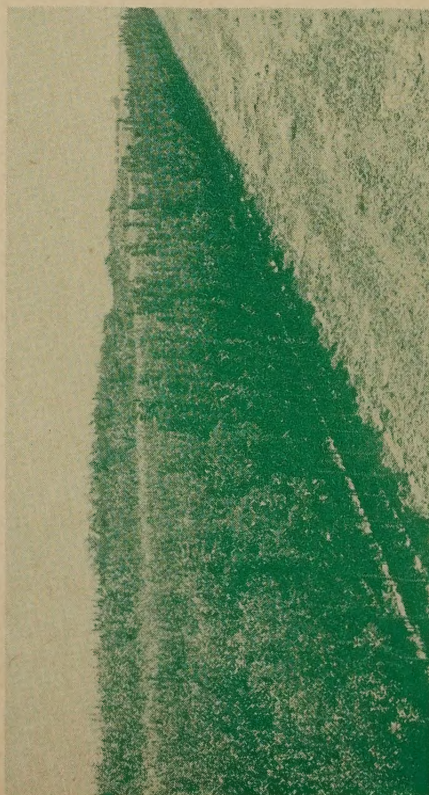
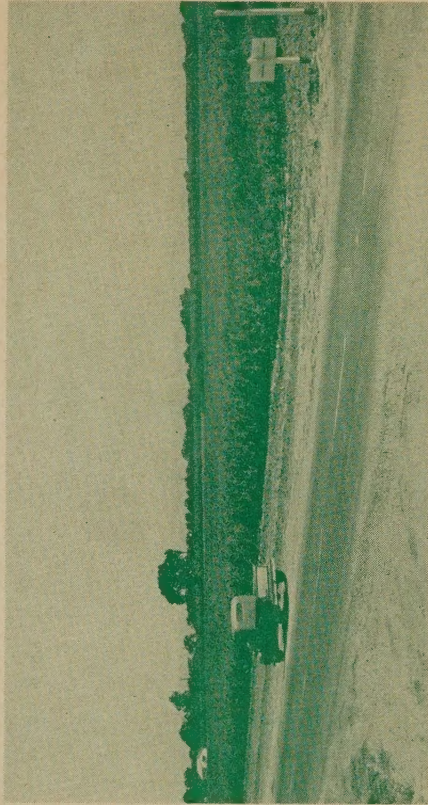
DIGGING 2 YEAR FIG TREES AT OUR HELMER GROWING
GROUNDS WITH MECHANICAL SELF-PROPELLED TREE
DIGGER.

 GOLD DUST
PEACH.

See Page 7

FREEDOM
NECTARINE

See Page 6



PEACHES

"CLINGSTONE VARIETIES"

(PLANTING DISTANCE 20 TO 25 FEET)

- ANDORA**—Good sized, round, yellow clingstone blushed with red. Flesh very deep yellow to pit. Flavor excellent. Late August.
- CORONA**—Medium, uniform sized deep yellow flesh with red blush, fresh crisp and juicy. This variety because of its late ripening (5 days after Phillip) is especially adapted to salad and fruit cocktail use. Mid September.
- CORTEZ**—Fruit is of good size, round, smooth and symmetrical; deep yellow color attractive. Flesh firm; good clear yellow variety. Late August.
- FONTANA**—Slightly smaller than Sims, they are more uniform in size, a rich deep orange yellow inside, heavy bearing. Very good quality canning fruit. Ripens early September. Especially good for Southern California conditions.
- FORTUNA**—Medium, uniform in size with deep orange, yellow flesh; blushed red. Clear yellow to pit; a good canning variety ripening late July. Tree is a heavy producer.
- GIBLIN**—Good sized, yellow flesh, ripening a few days after Phillips. Cannors like it for end of season canning. Mid-September.
- GOMES (Stuart)**—Large clear yellow canning clingstone of good canning quality; uniform in size. Ripens early September.
- GAUME**—Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to the pit; one of the best canning clings. Tree vigorous and good producer. Middle August.
- HALFORD (No. 2)**—Large yellow fleshed cling of excellent canning quality. Tree vigorous and heavy producer. Follows Gaume. Late August.
- McKEVITT**—Very large white; flesh white to the pit; firm sweet and flavor good. A nice home canning variety. Late August.
- PALORA**—Large, uniform and round; skin clear golden yellow. Flesh firm, sweet and deep yellow to the pit. Early August.
- PEAK**—Similar to Palora; large uniform and round; skin clear golden yellow. A very popular mid summer canning peach. Early August.
- PHILLIPS**—A large round yellow-fleshed cling. Yellow to pit, rich highly flavored late canning variety. Similar to Sims. Early September.
- SIMS**—A large clear yellow cling of good canning quality. Flesh yellow to the pit; similar to Phillips but a little earlier. Early September.
- STRAWBERRY CLING**—A large sized, white fleshed cling of exquisite flavor. One of the better home canning white clingstone. September.
- VIVIAN**—Medium uniform size yellow fleshed red blushed Clingstone. Matures about 5 days after Fortuna, a good canning variety. Late July or early August.
- WILLIAMS**—Large yellow cling of good canning quality. Flesh clear yellow to the pit. Fruit non-gumming. Late August.
- WHITE HEATH**—Medium to large; creamy white with a light red blush. Flesh white, juicy and delicious. A favorite for home canning. Late September.
- WISER (Plant Patent No. 507—Add 5c royalty)**—A uniform medium to large orange-yellow clingstone with slight red blush. Flesh firm, clear yellow to pit, juicy and sweet. A good canning, late maturing yellow cling of willowy growth and heavy production. Early September.

PEARS

(* POLLINIZER FOR BEST RESULTS)

(Planting Distance 20 to 35 Feet)

- BARTLETT**—Large smooth waxy yellow fruit, white flesh, sweet. Most popular pear. A vigorous grower producing better when planted with Beurre De Anjou or Winter Nelis.
- BEURRE DE ANJOU**—Good size russet yellow pear with crimson blush. A good eating pear ripening in October.
- KIEFFER**—Fruit medium to large, oval, uniform; skin thick, tough and smooth, yellow. Sometimes blushed with dull pink, flesh yellowish white, coarse, crisp and juicy. October to November.
- WINTER NELIS**—Medium sized fruit of quality. Heavy producer, firm and keeps well. Nov.

PECANS

(PLANTING DISTANCE 40 TO 60 FEET)

- MAHAN**—A relatively new variety producing a very large nut with a paper-thin shell, and richly flavored kernels. The tree is vigorous and bears young. A good tree for shade.
- SUCCESS**—A large soft shelled nut of good quality. Widely planted in the interior valleys, prolific, self-fruiting.

ASK FOR QUANTITY PRICE

PERSIMMONS

(Planting Distance 18 to 25 Feet)

HACHIYA—Leading, largest and best quality persimmons. It is oblong in shape, has a rather short point and skin of bright orange red, covered with dark blotches. Tree vigorous upright and shapely. Ripens in November.

FUYU—Bears young and produces heavy. A large round flattened fruit of smooth texture. A good eating persimmon (non astringent) but not as nice appearing as Hachiya variety. Ripens in November.



CAREFUL HANDLING AND GRADING OF PEACH TREES ON S-37 ROOTSTOCK, INSURES TOP QUALITY.

PLUMS

(PLANTING DISTANCE 18 TO 25 FEET)

(E—European Varieties) (J—Japanese Varieties)

* For Pollination Plant With.

ACE (J)—Large blood plum of good quality, firm and very sweet, juicy and good for shipping. Tree vigorous and produces regularly. Freestone. August.

BECKY SMITH (J)—Round almost globe, very large, yellow blush, light red; late firm, good keeper and shipper. After Duarte.

BEAUTY (J)—Large to medium, bright red, yellow fleshed tinged with red. One of the better early varieties, tree strong, vigorous. Good shipper. Early June. Self fertile.

BLUE DAMSON (E)—Medium, roundish oval; dark purple freestone, fruit tart, a good plum for canning and preserves. September.

CLIMAX (J)—Very large, heart shaped, thick skinned, plum or deep vermillion red. Flesh yellow. A good shipping and local market plum. Ripening Mid-June. Self fertile.

DUARTE (J)—A large red blood plum, heart shaped, flesh firm blood red in color and delicious in flavor. A good shipping plum and excellent home variety. Early July.

ELEPHANT (J)—A very large freestone, blood plum of excellent quality. The fruit keeps well and is a good shipper. Trees hardy and rapid growing. * Pollinizers, Ace and Santa Rosa. August.

ELDORADO (J)—Medium large, flat, tomato shaped, dark red (almost black) plum of good keeping quality. Flesh hard, amber color when ripe, sweet, somewhat dry. Very vigorous grower. * Late Santa Rosa and Duarte.

GRAND DUKE (E)—A large purple plum, heart shaped of good quality. A good late variety for shipping and home use. August.

GREEN GAGE (E)—Medium; round; greenish yellow fruit with brown dots. Very sweet. Late August; home canning.

HOLLYWOOD (J)—Medium size, blood red, sweet, juicy fruit of good eating quality. A purple leaved plum with lovely light pink flowers. Ideal for landscaping and fruit. Late June.

JEFFERSON (E)—Medium, round oval, bronze yellow fruit, sometimes blushed a faint pink, skin tough; flesh deep yellow, juicy, firm but tender; stone semi-free. Good for home plantings. Late July.

KELSEY (J)—Very large greenish yellow fruit, blushed red on sunny side. Rich juicy vinous flavor when ripe, pit small. Late August to September.

LATE SANTA ROSA (J)—Large, oval, purplish crimson fruit similar to Santa Rosa with the period of fruiting one month later. Early August.

LATE SATSUMA (J)—Fruit large, nearly round, very similar to Satsuma, but ripens about six weeks later. One of the finest blood red late plums. September. * Late Santa Rosa.

MARIPOSA (J) (Patent No. 343, \$1.75 Each)—Large purple red fruit, overlaid with a glowing lilac bloom. Blood red flesh, tender, juicy, very sweet. Keeps well. *Late Santa Rosa. September.

PRESIDENT (E)—Uniform large, egg shaped fruit. Fruit purple with deep bloom flesh yellow and of fine texture. Leading European. * Grand Duke and Burton.

MARIANA 26-23 THE RESISTANT PLUM ROOTSTOCK

- SANTA ROSA (J)**—Large, oval, purplish crimson fruit, well covered with light blue blooms. Flesh firm, purplish next to skin, yellow veined, pink toward pit. Mid-June. Self pollinizer.
- SATSUMA (J)**—Large nearly round; dark red fruit, solid red color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy. Late July and early August. * Duarte and Santa Rosa.
- WICKSON (J)**—Very large; yellow overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom, flesh firm, pit small. Fruit keeps remarkably well. Tree vigorous and upright. August. * Santa Rosa or Beauty.
- YELLOW EGG (E)**—Large, long oval fruit of clear golden yellow with thick blooms; skin thin; flesh golden yellow, juicy, coarse and firm. Semi-free. August.

POMEGRANATE

(PLANTING DISTANCE 15 TO 20 FEET)

- WONDERFUL**—Shrub or tree to 20 feet. Fruit extra large pale green skin, blushed red. Flesh rich red color; juicy with piquant flavor. Good for shipping and home use in landscape planting. September.

PRUNES

(PLANTING DISTANCE 18 TO 25 FEET)

* POLLINIZERS REQUIRED.

- FRENCH IMPROVED (E)**—California's leading prune; fruit medium size, dark blue; skin tender; flesh of fine texture, rich and sugary. August to September. Self fertile.
- TRAGEDY (E)**—Fruit medium size to large, dark purple; flesh of fine eating quality. For fresh fruit. June. Good shipper. * President or Grand Duke.
- BURTON (E)**—Very large dark blue fruit. Excellent for drying. Pollinize with Sugar or French Prune. September.
- SUGAR (E)**—Large, early, dark purple prune of medium quality. Flesh sweet and a good variety for shipping or drying. August. Self fertile.
- STANDARD (E)**—Fruit large, dark purple; flesh amber, fine grained, juicy and sweet; a freestone, ripening in August. * Pollinizer, French or Sugar.

QUINCE

(PLANTING DISTANCE 15 TO 20 FEET)

- PINEAPPLE**—Fruit smooth golden yellow, white fleshed with a slight pineapple like flavor. For eating and making jelly. September.
- SMYRNA**—Fine large fruit with excellent quince flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. Flesh is tender and highly perfumed. Excellent for jellies and preserves. September.

WALNUTS

(PLANTING DISTANCE 40 TO 60 FEET)

- EUREKA**—Large upright tree; large elongated nut of thick well sealed shell. Stands rough treatment; kernel light cream colored, waxy. Sometimes used as ornamental shade trees.
- MAYETTE, SAN JOSE**—Large spreading tree. Large round type nut, poorly sealed. Must be handled with care to keep from breaking open. Used as pollinizer for Franquette. A good nut for limited planting.
- HARTLEY**—Large, slightly pointed nut of high quality. The tree comes into bearing very early and is similar to Mayette in habit of growth. Tree a little slow in Northern California.
- PAYNE**—It's early bearing and heavy production makes it a popular variety. The nut is oblong, rather pointed at the apex; shell of medium thickness, kernel full. Produces nuts on outer branches and is subject to some sunburn. Because of early, heavy production, tree is slower in growth than other varieties.
- FRANQUETTE (Treat)**—Is the leading commercial variety in California. The tree is a late bloomer. The nut is elongated, pointed and fairly smooth, and of a light clear, attractive color. The shell is thin but well sealed. A good quality nut.
- PLACENTIA**—Medium sized nuts with a smooth, thin, strong shell well filled with light tan meat. This variety does best in Coastal areas and Southern California. Not satisfactory in interior valleys.
- CONCORD**—Medium sized, round nut with smooth well sealed shell. The kernel is fairly plump, medium light colored and of good quality. Tree vigorous grower and good for coastal plantings.

COMPARE AND YOU'LL PLANT "GROWING QUALITY" NURSERY STOCK

GRAPE VINES

"RAISIN AND TABLE VARIETIES"

(PLANTING DISTANCE 8x12—454 to Acre; 7x12—525 to Acre)

(‡) Spur Pruning. (*) Cane Pruning)

T—Table R—Raisin

- BLACK MALVOISE** (‡) (T) (*Cinsaut*)—A reddish black to black grape; berries medium large; ellipsoidal; clusters medium sized; winged cylindral as loose. August.
- BLACK MOROCCO** (‡) (T)—Berries reddish black to black, large, spherical to slightly obovoid. September.
- BLACK MONUKKA** (‡) (T)—A black seedless grape of medium size; elongated tender skin; excellent crisp sweet flavor. August to September.
- EMPEROR** (* or ‡) (T)—Large shouldered clusters of elongated berries; light red to reddish purple, seedless, moderately firm, thick tough skinned berries. Cordon pruned. October.
- LADY FINGER** (‡) (T) (*Rish Baba*)—Medium sized, long loose clusters; berries are large very elongated with one side nearly flat. Pale green to light yellow, tender and thin skinned. September.
- MUSCAT** (‡) (T-R)—Clusters medium sized; shouldered loose and conical berries large Obovoid, dull green, seeded with moderately tough skin, home use, wine and raisins. September.
- RIBIER** (‡) (T)—Medium sized, heavily shouldered, short conical clusters of very large oblate, jet black seeded, moderately tough skinned berries. Good keeping quality. August to September.
- RED MALAGA** (* or ‡) (T) (*Molinera*)—Very large clusters of irregular shape; berries large spherical; pink to reddish purple, seeded, very crisp and hard, tender skin. September.
- THOMPSON SEEDLESS** (*) (T-R) (*Sultana*)—Worlds leading raisin variety. Large clusters of medium sized; ellipsoidal elongated; greenish white to light golden seedless berries. August to September.
- FLAME TOKAY** (‡) (T)—Large, oblong red grape of firm flesh, crisp, juicy and sweet. One of California's leading shipping varieties. September.
- MALAGA (White)** (‡) (T)—Loose large clusters of good size oval whitish green to whitish yellow berries, normally seeded, with moderately tough skins. A good white table grape. September.

"WINE VARIETIES"

- ALICANTE BOUSCHET** (‡)—Berries black, medium size, spherical, skin medium thin. Medium sized clusters, heavy shouldered, compact. Red wine type. September.
- BLACK MALVOISE** (‡)—See description above. Good wine, table and dessert grape. August.
- CARIGNANE** (‡)—Berries black, medium in size, ellipsoidal, skin medium thick. Clusters medium size, cylindrical, medium compact. Red wine type. September.
- FEHR SZAGOS** (‡) (R)—Berries medium size, greenish yellow, ellipsoidal to ovoid. Clusters medium size conical to cylindrical shouldered, medium compact. Sherry wine (white). August to September.
- GOLDEN CHASSELAS** (‡)—Berries round and large amber colored when ripe. Skin tough, clusters. White wine and Champagne. September.
- GRENACHE** (‡)—Berries dark red to black, medium size, spherical to ovoid. Skin tender, pulp soft, juicy and sweet. Clusters medium to large short conical heavy shouldered compact. Sweet wine. September.
- MUSCAT** (‡) (T)—See description above. For table, raisin and sweet wine. September.
- MISSION** (‡)—Berries reddish black to black, small to medium, spherical. Skin medium, thin, clusters large, loose well filled, shouldered, conical. One of leading wine varieties. September.
- ZINFANDEL** (‡)—Berries medium sized; spherical; reddish black to black, juicy in texture, clusters medium sized; winged cylindrical and well filled. August.

"AMERICAN VARIETIES"

- CONCORD**—Round solid blue black berries of medium size, spherical with blue bloom clusters medium to large broadly tapering single shouldered, skin thick and tough. August.

"RESISTANT GRAPE ROOTSTOCK"

(NO FRUIT VALUE)

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE—Used as grape understock, resistant to Phylloxera and does equally well in moist, heavy clay or on dry hillside. Sends down a tap root and should be planted in deep soils.

SOLONIS X OTHELLO 1613—The leading resistant rootstock in the San Joaquin Valley. Highly resistant to Nematode and Phylloxera. Widely used as an understock for all grape types.

"NEW GRAPE VARIETIES"

(SUPPLY LIMITED)

CARDINAL—The Cardinal is an early dark grape ripening three weeks before Thompson Seedless and four weeks before Red Malaga. Berries about as large as Ribier in diameter, spherical, grayish bloom. Clusters are medium to large conical in shape and not heavily shouldered. They average about 1½ lbs. in weight. Seeds are few and sugar content is high (average 24%). The fruit is firm and holds up well in shipping. An excellent table grape with slight Muscat flavor.

DELIGHT—A new dark greenish yellow seedless table grape, ripening two weeks ahead of Thompson Seedless, and resembling Thompson in color though slightly larger and more crisp. This variety shows great promise because of its early ripening, fine keeping quality and delicate Muscat flavor. It produces heavily on big loose bunches. For table and raisin use. Late July.

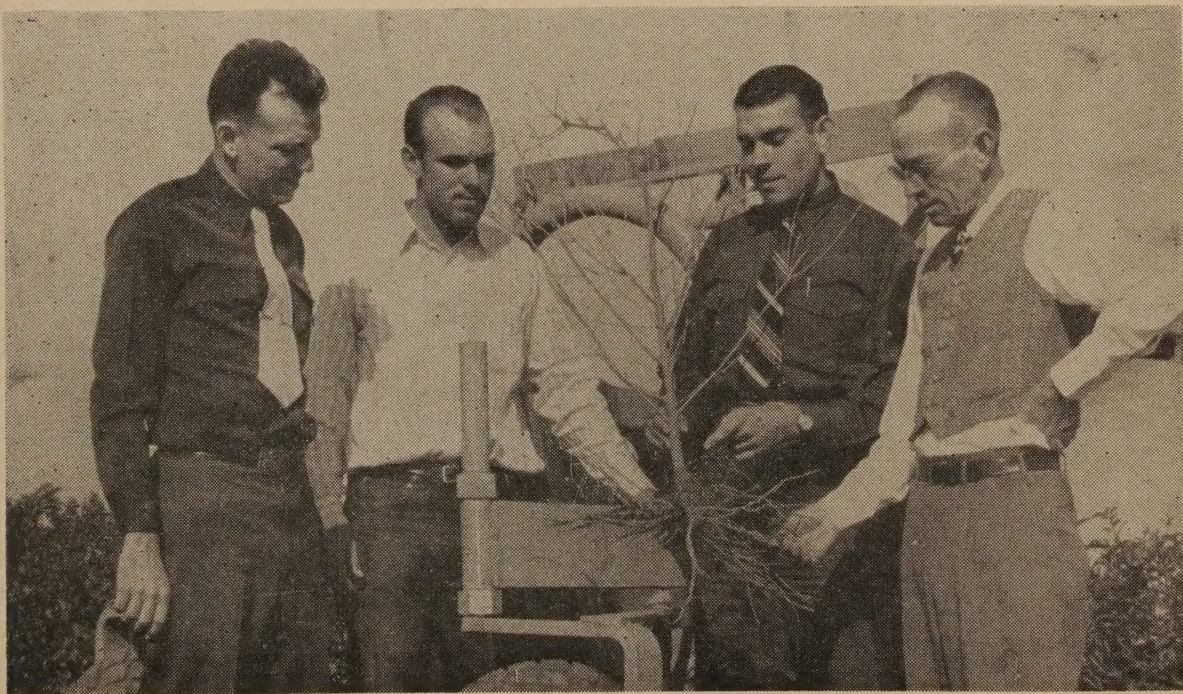
PERLETTE—Large white seedless grape of excellent appearance and about one-third larger than Thompson Seedless. Skin thin, very tender; flesh firm, crisp and juicy with unique flavor. This variety keeps and stores well. Shows promise as an early shipping seedless grape. Late July.

SCARLET—A new variety for fresh juice and jellies. Clusters medium small; berries medium small, jet black, dull moderate waxy bloom. Skin thick, tough. High sugar and acid content. It produces a bright scarlet juice with moderate Concord flavor. Early mid season.

If you have not received your copy of our current price list and general catalogue, call or write for it today. We grow a complete line of general nursery stock. See Stribling's for all your planting needs.

THE STRIBLINGS INSPECT A TREE ON S-37 ROOT, DUG BY THEIR NEW MECHANICAL TREE DIGGER

The Digger is powered by a Caterpillar D-4 Tractor, and was built by Bert Stribling III, and Jess Ozscoidi.



THE STRIBLINGS: Willis, Sales Manager; Bert III, Field Production Manager; Ivan, Landscape Architect; Bert, Jr., Founder and Owner.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROOTSTOCK SELECTION

Today's improved breeds of fruit trees are all budded or grafted on seedling or cutting grown understock (called rootstock) which produce healthier, more vigorous trees.

These rootstocks are scientifically bred and developed to produce trees that will thrive under these varying local problems of soil conditions, climate, insects and disease. Some rootstocks thrive more in heavy soils, others in light sandy soils. Some rootstocks will tolerate lots of water, others must be well drained. There are still others that are used, because they have a marked resistance to certain diseases and insects in some soils, such as nematode, crown gall and oak root fungus.

After years of experience and research we have selected and developed rootstocks to meet any of these varying conditions encountered in growing fruit trees.

RESISTANT ROOTSTOCKS

Resistant Rootstocks—Are rootstocks selected and planted for their resistance to insects and disease prevalent in certain areas of California. In general, the resistant rootstocks are adapted to a wider range of soil conditions and can be successfully planted in all areas where fruits can be grown.

S-37 Rootstock (Plant Patent No. 904)—S-37 rootstock is the best all around peach understock for peach, nectarine and almond varieties because of its resistance to nematode, and its adaptability to sandy and heavy soils. S-37, because of its high resistant qualities and adaptability to all soil types, is rapidly replacing Shalil, Yunnan and Bokhara, which are other resistant peach rootstocks. (See page three for story on S-37).

Mariana 26-23—Mariana 26-23 is the best adapted all around rootstock for plums, prunes and apricots as it is a natural plum rootstock; resistant to nematode, oak root fungus and crown gall. In our research and field tests, we have found Mariana 26-23 to be the outstanding root for plum, prune and apricot and have discontinued growing the other plum and apricot rootstocks except on special orders or for specific conditions. Mariana 26-23 is also used as rootstock for some varieties of almonds in wet areas; however, Nonpareil almond does not make a good union on this rootstock.

1613 and St. George Grape Understock—Are used in vineyard planting where Phylloxera and/or Nematode exist. These are available in rooted vines and must be grafted or budded to the desired variety after planting in vineyard. See top of page Fourteen for more complete description.

STANDARD ROOTSTOCKS

The Standard Rootstocks—Are used and selected for their ease in obtaining a seed and cutting source and their ability under normal conditions to produce a thrifty, healthy tree when the desired variety is budded or grafted on them. Where no pest or amazing insect or fungus exists, the standard rootstock is very desirable.

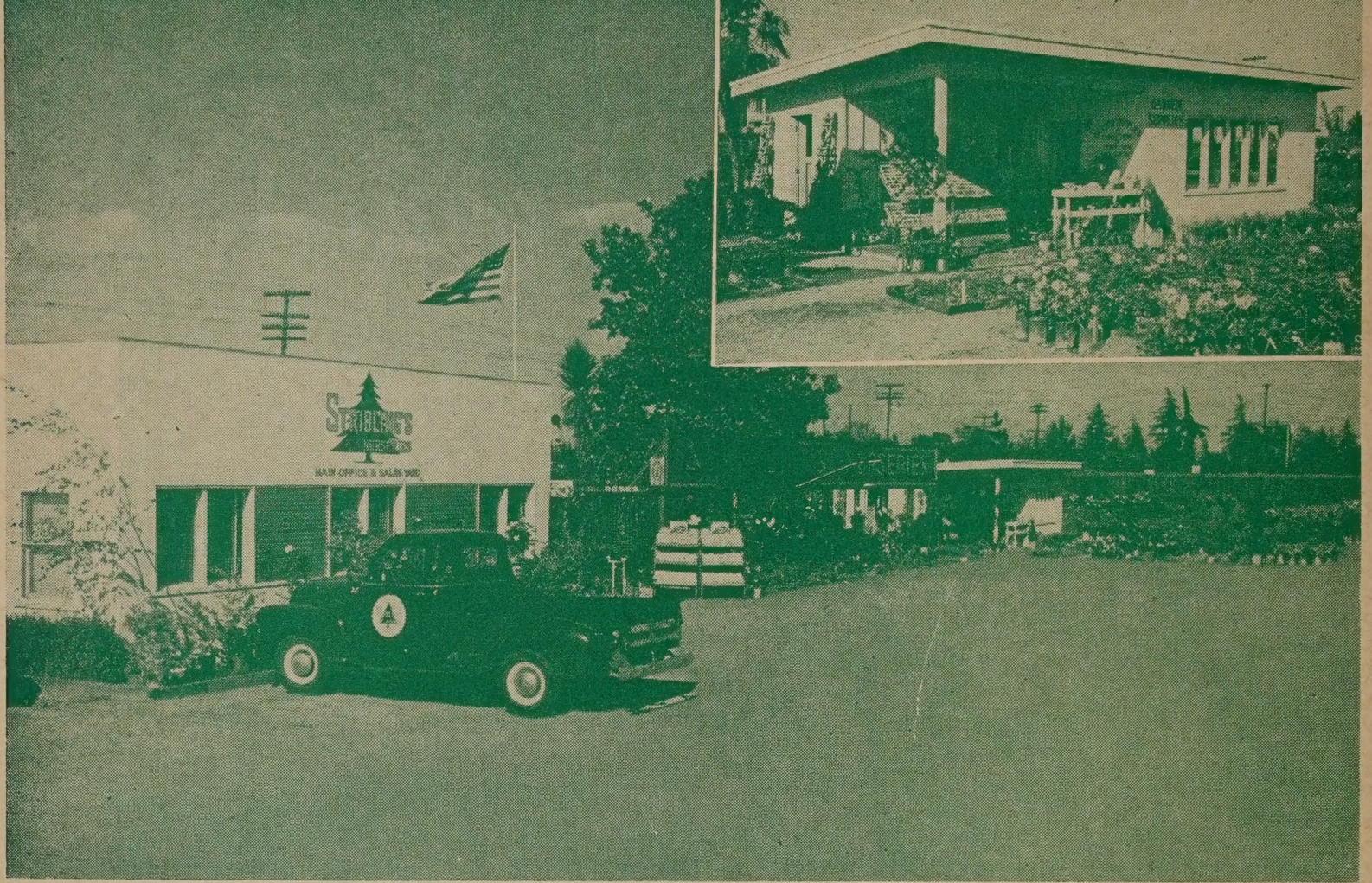
Lovell Peach rootstock is an example of such rootstock and it is ideal as a peach, nectarine and almond understock where nematode or other pests are not a problem.

We have selected Lotis as our Persimmon understock, Mazzard rootstock for cherries, Northern California Black Rootstock for our walnuts, and special pear, pecan, apple and other seedling rootstock for ability to produce the finest "Growing Quality" trees available. **"Know your rootstock requirements before you plant."**

REFERENCE FOR ADDITIONAL STUDY

- | | |
|--|---|
| "GRAPE FOR DIFFERENT REGIONS"
U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1935 | "FIG CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 77 |
| "GRAPE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 16 | "WALNUT PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 364 |
| "ALMONDS CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 103 | "CHERRY CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 46 |
| "PLUM AND PRUNE GROWING IN THE PACIFIC STATE"
U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1372 | |
| "PEACH GROWING IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 122 | |
| "PEACH AND NECTARINE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA"
California Extension Service Circular No. 98 | |

"Fruit and Grape Varieties of Growing Quality." is Published Yearly by the Horticulture Department of Stribling's Nurseries for the Orchardist and Nurserymen of California.



Stribling's NURSERIES

